NUMB 27

Washington, March 4—Wm McKinley and Garrett A. Hobart were inaugurated as president and vice president of the United States to-day at moon. The oath of office was administered to Mr. McKinley by Chief Justice Fuller, after which the new president delivered his inaugural address, in part as follows:

Fellow Citizens: In obedience to the will of the people and in their presence, by the authority vested in me by this oath. I assume the arduous and responsible duties of president of the United States, relying upon the support of my countrymen and invoking the guidance of Almighty God. Our faith teaches that there is no safer reliance than upon the God of our fathers, who has so singularly fa-

God of our fathers, who has so singularly fa-vored the American people in every national trial, and who will not forsake us so long as we obey His commandments and walk hum-

by in His footsteps.

The responsibilities of the high trust to which I have been called—always of grave importance—are augmented by the prevailing business conditions, entailing idleness upon willing labor and loss to useful enterprises. The country is suffering industrial disturb-ances from which speedy relief must be had. Our financial system needs some revision: our money is all good now, but its value must not further be threatened. It should all be put on

an enduring basis, not subject to easy attack, nor its stability to doubt or dispute. Our currency should continue under the supervision of the government. The several forms of our paper money offer, in my judgment, a constant embarrassment to the government and a safe balance in the trensury. Therefore I believe it necessary to devise a system which without diminishing the circulating medium, or offering a premium for its contraction, will present a remedy for those arrangements which, tempotheir nature, might well the years of our prosperity have been dis-placed by wiser provisions.

Economy is demanded in every branch of the government at all times, but especially in periods like the present of depression in business and distress among the people.

The government should not be permitted to run behind or increase its debt in times like the present. Suitably to provide against . this present mandate of duty; the certain and easy remedy for most of our financial difficulties. A deficiency is inevitable so long as the expenditures of the government exceed its receipts It can only be met by loans, or an increased revenue While a large annual surplus of revenue may invite waste and extravagance, isndequate revenue recuter districts and unformings public and private gredit. Neither should be encouraged. Be-

reliance. It will suffice while it lasts but it can not last long while the outlays of the government are greater than its receipts, as has been the case during the past two years. Nor must be forgotten, however much such loans may tomporarily relieve the situation the government is still indebted for the amount of the surplus accrued, which it must ultimately pay, while its ability to pay is not strengtheried, but weakened by a continued deficit. Loans are imperative in greatemergencies to preserve the government or its credit, but a failure to supply needed revenue in time of peace for the maintenance of either

has no justification. The best way for the government to maintain its credit, is to pay as it goes-not by re sorting to loans, but by keeping out of debtthrough an adequate income secured by a system of taxation, external or internal, or both. It is the settled policy of the government, pursued from the beginning and prac-ticed by all parties and administrations, to raise the bulk of our revenue from taxes upon foreign productions entering the United States for sale and consump-tion, and avoiding, for the most part every form of direct taxation, except in time of war. The country is clearly opposed to any needless additions to the subjects of internal taxation, and is committed by its latest pop-ular utterance to the system of tariff tax -tion. There can be so misunderstanding.

either, about the principle upon which this tariif taxation shall be levied. In the revision of the tariff especial attention should be given to the re-enactment and extension of the reciprocity principle of the law of 1890, under which so great a stimuins was given to our foreign trade in new and advantageous markets for our surplus agricul tural and manufactured products. The brief trial given this legislation amply justifies a further experiment and additional discretionary power in the making of commercial trea-ties, the end in view always to be the opening of new markets for the products of our conntry, by granting concessions to the products other lands that we need and can not pro or other lands that we need an can not pro-duce ourselves, and which do not involve any loss of labor to our own people, but tend to increase their employment. It is inspiring too, to remember that no greatemergency in the 108 years of our event-

ful national life, has ever arisen, that has not been met with wisdom and courage by the American people with fidelity to the best interests and highest duty and to the honor of the American name. These years of glorious history have exalted man-kind and advanced the cause of freedom throughout the world and immeas-ureably strengthened the precious free insti-

tutions which we enjoy. The people love and will sustain these institutions. The great es-sential to our happiness and prosperity is that we achieve to the principles on which the government was established and insist upon their faithful observance. Equality of rights must prevail and our laws be always and everywhere respected and obeyed. We may have failed in the discharge of our full duty as citizens of the great republic but it is consol-ing and encouraging to realize that free speech a free press, freeschools, the free and complested right of religious liberty and was nolested right of religious liberty and worship, and free and fair elections are dearer and more universally enjoyed to-day than

naturalization and immigration laws should be further improved to the constant promotion of a safer, a better, and a higher citizenship. A grave peril to the republic would be a citizenship too ignorant to understand, or too vicious to appreciate the great value and benificence of our institutions and laws—and against all who come here to make war upon them, our gates must be promptly

Nor must we be unmindful of the need of improvement among our own cluizens, age the spread of knowledge and free educa-tion liliteracy must be banished from the land. If we shall attain that high destiny as foremost of the enlightened nations of world, which under Providence we ought

Reforms in the civil service must go on but the changes should be real and gonutue, not perfunctory, or prompted by a zeal in behalf

M'KINLEY AND HOBART

of any party, simply because it happens to be in power. As a member of congress I voted and spoke in favor of the present law and I shall attempt its enforcement in the spirit in which it was enacted. The purpose in view was to secure the most efficient service of the best men who would accept appointment under the government, retaining faithful and devoted public servants in office, but shielding none, under the Arbitration Treaty—Extra Session of Congress Called.

WASHINGTON Murch 4—Wm McKinley and

Congress should give prompt attention to the restoration of our American merchant marine, once the pride of the seas in all the great ocean highways of commerce. To my mind few more important subjects so imper-atively demand its intelligent consideration. It has been the policy of the United States aince the foundation of the government to cultivate relations of peace and amity with all the nations of the world, and this accords with my conception of our duty now. We have cherished the policy of non-interference with the affairs of foreign governments, wisely inaugurated by Washington, keeping our-selves free from entanglement either as allies or foes, content to leave undisturbed with them the settlement of their own domestic concerns. If will be our aim to pursue a firm and dignified foreign policy, waich shall be just, impartial, ever-watchful of our national

honor and always insisting upon the enforce-ment of the lawful rights of Americans everywhere We want no wars of conquest; we where We want no wars of conquest; we must avoid the temptation of territorial aggression. A war should nover be entered upon until every agency of peace has failed: peace is preferable to war in almost every contingency. Arbitration is the true method of settlement of international as well as local or individual differences. It was recognized as the best meant. ferences. It was recognized as the best means of adjustment of differences between employers and employes by the Forty-ninth congress in 1886, and its applica-tion was extended to our diplo-matic relations by the unanilious concur-rence of the senate and house of the Fiftyfirst congress in 1890. The latter resolution was accepted as the basis of negotiation with us by the British house of commons in 1893 and upon our invitation a treaty of arbitration between the United States and Great Britain was signed at Washington and transmitted to the senate for its ratification in January last. Since this treaty is clearly the result of our own initiative: since it has been recognized as the leading feature of our foreign policy throughout our entire national history—the adjustment of difficulties by judicial rather than by force of arms-and since it presents to the world the glorious example of reason and peace, not passion and war,

controlling the relations between two of the greatest nations of the world, an example certain to be followed b others. I respectfully urge the early action of

far as possible the congress convening congress in extraordinary
It is an extmple which, under ordipeople in congress in extra session when it involves neglect of a public duty, places the responsibility upon the executive himself. The condition of the public treasury, as has been indicated, demands the immediate consideration of congress. It alone has the power to provide revenues for the congress, not to convene it under such circumstances. I can view in no other sense than the neglect of a plass duty. I do not sympathize with the sentiment that congress in season is dangerous to our great business interests. Its members are the agents of the people and their presence at the seat of government at the execution of

the sovereign will should not operate as an injury, but as a benefit. There could be no better time to put the government upon a sound financial and economic basis than now. The people have only recently voted that this should be nothing is more binding upon the agents of their will than the obligation of immediate action. It has always seemed to me that the postponement of the meeting of congress until more than a year after it has been chosen deprived congress too often of the inspiration of the popular will, and the country of the corresponding benefits. It is evident therefore that to postpone action in the presence of so great a necessity would be unwise on the part of the executive branch unjust to the interests of the people. Our action will now be freer from mere partisan considera-tion than if the question of tariff revision was postponed until the regular session of congress. We are nearly two years from a congressional election and politics can not so greatly distract us as if such contest was immediately pending. We can approach the problem calmly and patriotically without fharing its effects upon an early election. Our fellow citizens who they disagree with us upon the character of this legislation prefer to have the question scilled now even against the preconceived view-and perhaps settled so reasonably, as I trust it will, as to insure great parmanence-than to have further uncertainty menacian the vast and varied business interests of the United States. Again, whatever action congress may take will be given a fair opportunity for trial before the people are called to pass judgment upon it, and this I consider a great essential to the rightful and leating settle-ment of the question. In view of these con-siderations I shall deem it my duty as president to convene congress in extraordinary

ession on Monday, the 15ch day of March. Immediately after the close of his address President McKinley and ex-President Cleveland re-entered their carriage and were driven to the white house amid tumultuous cheers all along the route. President Mc-Kinley this time occupying the seat of bonor to the right. The procession reinforced by the numerous civic organizations which had been assembled on the captal but hill since sair. Thursday, making itol hill since early Thursday morning, re-formed and marched down the avenue and past the white house, where they were reviewed by the president and his friends from a special stand erected for that purpose in front of the edifice. William McKinley than formally entered

upon his duties as chief executive of a nation of seventy millions of people and Grever Cleveland retired to his new home at Princeton, N. J., to resume the practice of law

Wolcott Defeated by Tommy West. New York, March 4 .- The 20-round contest between Joe Wolcott, of Boston, and Tommy West, of Chicago, at catch weights, which occurred in the arens of the Broadway Athletic club Wednesday night, resulted in a victory for West. Both men were on their feet at the conclusion of the 20th round but West had done the cleverest work and the referee awarded him the

### FIFTY-FOURTH CONGRESS

WASHINGTON. March 3.—SENATA-Bills passed: For the prevention of the incoduction and spread of contagous diseases in the United States: fortification bill, appropriating 49,717,141. The house amendments to the senate international monetary conference bill were concurred in without a division. The remainder of the senation was consuled by the general dediciency, which appropriates \$10,334,930 [marly \$2,000 000 more than was in the bill as it passed the house. At 6,30 a recease was taken until 8 p m.

HOUNE--A concurrent resolution was passed authorizing the printing of 10,000 copies of the hearings before the committee on banking and currency. A motion to suspend the ruled and pass the bill for a settlement by suit or compromise of the claims of the United States against various states on account of defaulted interest on Indian trust funds was defeated. Mr. Aldrich (R. Ill) endeavored to bring up the bill prohibiting the transmission of papers containing illustrated accounts of prize fishing, but the house voted 72 to 33 to take a recess. The evening session had not adjourned at 2 o'clock Wednesday morning.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—SENATE—The bus-

cess. The evening session had not adjourned at 2 o'clock Wednesday morning.

WASHINOTON, March 4 — SENATE—The business of the senate Wednesday was principally in connection with the conference reports. The first to be presented was on the appropriation bill for the District of Columbia. It was not a final report, however, as the conferees had falled to reach an agreement on the series of senate amondments appropriating various sums the charitable institutions of the city. The partial report was agreed to, and a further conference was ordered. The next conference committee was on the bill to amend the law relating to navigations. The conference report, finally was made on the post office appropriation bill and was agreed to.

House—When the house reassembled at

House—When the house reassembled at 10:30 o'clock, Mr. Sherman (rep. N. Y.) called up the conference report on the Indian bill, which the senate rejected Tuesday. When the house took a recess at 6:40, it was understood that the conferees had agreed as to all the appendments event two. A belt conall the amendments except two. A hotly con-tested fight was made to secure concurrence in the senate amendment to the general defiin the senate amendment to the general deficiency bill providing for payment of Bowman act claims for supplies furnished the union army, adjudicated by the-court of claims, but it failed. In accordance with the arrangement made Tuesday the house considered President Cleveland's voto of the immigration bill, and by a vote of 193 to 37 decided to pass the bill, the objections of the president notwithstanding. Final action was taken upon the bills to amend the tariff law so as to authorize the sale to the highest bidder of forfeited smoking opium, to amend the navigation laws, revise and amend the patent laws.

Washington, March &—Senate—The formal proceedings of the senate continual through the parents, A lutther disagreement on the deficiency bill was reported.

its receipts it can only be met by loans, or an increased revenue While a large annual surplus of revenue may invite waste and extravagance, inadequate revenue cates district and untermines putific and private trees and extravagance, inadequate revenue and moral influence of the ratification of the senate thereon, not merely as a matter of policy, but as a duty to markind. The importance and moral influence of the ratification of the senate thereon and moral influence of the ratification of the senate thereon and moral influence of the ratification of the senate thereon and moral influence of the ratification of the senate through the pressing. A further disagreement on the delicions bill was reported. At 10 o'clock the venerable Senator Mortil, of Vermont, offered resolutions expressing the appreciation of the senate through the pressing the appreciation of the senate thereon not merely as a matter of policy, but as a duty to markind. The importance and moral influence of the ratification in the cause of advancing civiligation. It may well engage the best thought for the pressing the appreciation of the senate continued that was ordered back to conference ment on the delicions of the senate thereon, not merely as a matter of policy, but as a duty to markind. The importance and moral influence of the ratification in the pressing the appreciation of the senate continued that the senate continued that the senate continued the senate continued that the senate continued that the senate continued the senate of formal proceedings were fast nearing an end and on motion of Mr. Hoar the usual resolu-tion was adopted for a committee of two sena-tors to wait on President Cleveland and innary circumstances and in the absence of a form him that the senate had concluded public necessity is to be commended. But a its labers and was ready to adjourn failure to convene the representatives of the Senators Hoar and Price were appoint-people in congress in extra session when it ed as the committee. Mr. Hoar announced convey his congratulations on the close of their labors. On motion of Mr. Cockrell it was agreed that the daily sessions shall begin at 12. Thereupon, at 12:10 p. m., the sen-ate adjourned until Friday.

House-The house was still in the legislative day of Tuesday when it adjourned with-out day. The closing hours were uneventful The statesmen had worked all night to get the sundry civil, Indian and agricultural bills to the president, only to have them pocket vewhile the general deficiency failed of passage because the house refused to sub-scribe to the half million of Bowman claims which the senute insisted upon. The only feature of the closing throb of life was the en-thusiastic reception accorded Speaker Reed and the unanimous standing vote of thanks

WASHINGTON, March 6-SENATE-In executive session Friday the senate confirmed McKinley's capinet appointments, as follows: John Sherman, of Ohio, to be secretary of John Sherman, of Onto. to be secretary of state. Lyman J. Gage, of Illinois; to be secretary of the treasury: Russell A. Alger, of Michigan, to be secretary of war; Joseph McKenna, of California, to be attorney general: James A. Gary, of Maryland to be postmast general: John D. Long, of Massachusetts, to be secretary of the navy. Cornelius N. Bliss, of New York, to be secretary of the Interior: James Wilson, of Iowa, to be secretary of agriculture.

#### MRS. HENRY WARD BEECHER Dies of Injuries Received Some Months

Ago at Stamford, Ct. STAMFORD, Ct., March 9. - Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher died at 10:43 Monday

Mrs Beecher came here shortly before Thanksgiving on a visit. A few days later she fell in her room, cutting a gash in her forehead. She fell a second time about a month later, fracturing her hip. For a time she seemed to improve, and it was not until recently that her physician abandoned

Since the death of her husband in March, 1887, Mrs. Beecher has lived rather an active life for one of her advanced years. She had not attempted to keep up her social duties, but with her charity work and literary labors

she has been a very busy woman. Mrs. Beecher was a native of West Sutton, Worcester county, Mass., where she was born in 1812. Her maiden name, was Eurice White Bullard, and her father, Dr. Bullard, was a physician who was born in England. She was educated in Worcester county and Hadley, Mass. Mrs. Beecher died exactly ten years after her distinguished husband. His death occurred on March 8, 1887.

Noted Swindler Arrested. CHICAGO, March 9.—John McDonald, alias J. W. Leonard, alias Wm. N. Bachelder, wanted in Denver, Kansas City, Butte City, Colorado Springs and a half dozen other western cities for mine swindling, was arrested Monday morning at the Sherman house. When the prisoner's effects were examined he was found to have in his possession nearly \$50,000 worth of mining stocks, deeds to property and bonds of various descriptions.

Loxpon, March 9.-Lord Salisbury went Monday afternoon to Windsor eastle, where he conferred for some ime with the queen. The subject of the conference has not been made pubic, but it is supposed it had some bearing on the Cretan question. According to announcements previously made the queen is to start for the Riviera on Wednesday and the prime minister would undoubtedly have visited her majesty under any circumstances prior to her departure. It was announced Monday even-ing that the French, German and Russian ministers have approved the carrying out of the threat con-tained in the identical note of the powers to blockade the coasts of Greece in the event of her refusing to accede to the demand that she withdraw her troops from Crete and her fleet from Cretan waters. Their reason is that, although that the reply of Greece gives

CANEA, March 9 .- Adm. Canevaro, in command of the fleet, has notified M. Baraklis, the Greek vice consul, that he must leave the island. M. Baraklis was recently instructed by King George to go to Selino to intervene with the insurgents there in behalf of the besieged Mussulmans of Kandamos. The vice consul insisted upon going in the Greek warship Hydra, but this the foreign admirals would not permit They offered to place a Russian torpedo boat at his service, but M. Barak-ils declined to accept the offer. It is

some hope of a compromise, it does not comply with the demand made by the

supposed that his banishment is due to this refusal. The foreign admirals have tele-

London, March 9 .- A dispatch from Heraklion, island of Crete, to the Central News says that insurgents who are beseiging the town Monday declared the armistice ended and closed resisted the insurgents from three points in the outskirts and there was sharp fighting. No further details are

LONDON, March 9. - The Vienna correspondent of the Chroniele telegraphs that much anxiety is felt there lest Great Britain refuse to join in coercing Greece. As yet Austria, Germany and Russia are the only three of the six great powers that have assented to the proposals made by the foreign admirals in Cretan waters, which imply a severe blockade of the coasts of Greece. The correspondent adds that the vessels of the Greek navy which are going to Volo harbor are kept under strict surveillance.

Greece's Reply to the Powers. ATHENS, March 9.—Nothing more than a summary of the reply of Greece to the ultimatum of the powers is obtainable, but the following is the outline of the letter as delivered to the foreign representatives Monday:

The note says that Greece, in conforming to the wishes of the powers recomended that the Cretans accept certain reforms, but the Moslems rendered these reforms impossible, and Greece was, therefore, obliged to in tervene to protect a sister nation.

An autonomous administration for the island, the note says, does not constitute a solution of the difficulty, and the Cretans reject it. Greece, the note says in conclusion, is willing to accept the decision of the Cretans as to whether they desire autonomy or annexation.

The recall of the Greek fleet and troops would be a signal for further excesses in the island, in the face of which the Greeks could not remain passive. Therefore, the recall of the fleet and troops is impossible.

### DEATH PENALTY

To Be Imposed on Cuban Women Arrest-HAVANA, March 9. - Gen. Weyler has issued an order directing that hereafter all women arrested in Cuba who are called "suspicious" shall be tried by

court-martial. While the penalty is not publicly stated, it is supposed that if the women are found guilty, the death penalty

will be imposed. The issuing of this order has been protested against by some of the for-eign consuls. Gen. Weyler says it is asserted that the women are the hardest to subdue, and if he had his way he would kill them first and try after-

Fatal Boiler Explosion. PITTSBURGH, March 9. - Callery June tion, on the Pittsburgh and Western railroad, was shaken by a boiler ex plosion at 1:50 o'clock Monday morn-ing. John Dunlap, an oil-driller, was ing. John Dunlap, an oil-driller, was killed, and Charles McKover, was bad latinjured. The explosion occurred at an oil well off the Staples farm. The engine house, derrick and machiners were all demolished, fragments of wreckage were thrown a quarter of mile. Dunlap is a widower and leaves four children who reside at West Key. to business relations, respectfully invited.

### Will, No Doubt, Blockade the Coast of Greece-King George's Reply Does Not Comply With the Demands Made. and TRUST COMPANY,

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